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MAYSVILLE, KY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

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MAYSVILLE. - - JANUARY 22

— The following was introduced in the Senate, by our Senator, M. P. MARSHALL, on the 12th inst.:

WHEREAS, The Senate of Kentucky are fully alive to, and justly appreciate the importance of, deliberate, wise, conservative, and statesman-like action, during the present session of this General Assembly; and in order to correct any misapprehensions, or misrepresentations, which may have been conceived or made through the public journals of the country, as to the true, fixed and unalterable status of this Commonwealth, in the impending crisis of political affairs, and to alleviate all fears and apprehensions as to what may be their action, touching the past, the present, and the future.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the unwise and unhallowed attempt on the part of our Southern brethren, to disserve this Union; and the no less culpable action on the part of the present Executive of the nation, in the assertion of a war power, under the guise of a military necessity, no where delegated by the Constitution; the Senate, strengthened and sustained in the position it has ever held, by the mighty fiat which has gone forth, from their brethren, friends, and conditors of the north, and of the northwest, will now and forever defend and maintain the Union as it was, and a strict and literal observance of the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the proclamation of the National Executive heretofore referred to, has shrouded our whole land in darkness and in gloom, and many induced thereby to shudder for the safety and welfare of the nation; many brought almost to the conclusion that the effort of our revolutionary fathers for the establishment of a republican form of government was an abortion, yet the Senate of Kentucky, trust to the Union as the needle to the pole, not to be driven from her moorings by the stormy blasts of fanaticism, coming either from the North or the South, will in, and not out of, the Union, now and to the very last, seek redress for all the wrongs, injuries and insults which may have been heaped upon her. The Union must and shall be preserved.

President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union were as follows:

1. It was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and with as little trouble.

2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of Virginia, that a body had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State, that the responsibility did not lie with those who did not vote against, viz. the inhabitants of the eastern section of the State.

3. And the principle that he was bound to take care of his friends.

The opinion of the President were in writing, and were read in the Cabinet meeting. Half the Cabinet were opposed to the measure.

As the measure is clearly unconstitutional, the reasons assigned by the President, particularly the first and third, look as if the man had become stark mad under the responsibilities thrown upon him. The reader will remember that the Constitution forbids the division of a State, except with the consent of the State divided. The consent, in this instance, has not been obtained, yet Lincoln sanctions it.—Cin. Eng.

REPUDIATION OF THE NEGRO BONDS.—A bill has passed the House of Congress appropriating ten millions of dollars to pay for buying and setting free the slaves of Missouri. Where does Congress get authority to do so of the money of the people?—It has no constitutional sanction whatever. And the Democrats should give public notice that the Government bonds issued for such a purpose will be repudiated the first opportunity. This notice should be given immediately by the whole Democratic press of the country, so that whoever takes these bonds will do it with warning that they will be one day repudiated ringing in their ears. Democratic Union.

— When we hear an abolitionist abusing a rebel, it reminds us of a certain green cur, torner, who was a stranger to mirrors, and Western steamers. Stopping in front of a large pier-glass, which he took for a door, he said:

"I say, Mister, when, does this boat start?"

Getting no reply from the dumb reflection before him, he again repeated:

"I say, Mister, when does this here boat start?"

Incessant at the still silent figure, he broke out:

"Go to thunder, you darn sassafras colored, shock-headed, half-breed! You don't look like you was much any how!"

In the same way, when an abolitionist abuses a rebel, he is but cursing his own counterpart in the Southern States.—Louisville Democrat.

— The Constitution guarantees, even to a traitor, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury in the State and district where he has been a resident, except in cases of treason, sedition, and other high crimes, when the trial may be held in the circuit court, or in the circuit court of appeals, or in the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Tendencies of Public Sentiment.

From all quarters of the Union, in the State Legislatures, in Public popular assemblies, in the minds of the quiet thoughtful masses of the people, to some extent in the Army, and even partially in the present subservient Abolition Congress, come the most signal manifestations of discontent at not only the conduct, but at the objects of the war, aimed at by the Lincoln Administration.

Without intending to discuss these subjects at present, we have thought it would be more satisfactory to our readers, to reproduce in our columns some of the evidences of the growing tendency of public sentiment in favor of stopping this horrid, unnatural, inhuman civil war, or at all events paralyzing the arm of this treacherous, perfidious, usurping, tyrannical, Abolition administration. Among these, the reader will be particularly struck with the resolutions offered in the Kentucky Legislature, by Mr. MARSHALL, the Senator, and Dr. SMITH, the Representative, from Mason, and by the resolutions offered in the Indiana and New Jersey Legislatures. Similar indications appear very significantly also in Illinois, Iowa, New York and other States; and it cannot be long ere such displays of a potential public sentiment will command not only respect but obedience.

Yankee Wisdom and Piety.

The Puritan Clergy of New England, egotistically claiming to be the lights of civilization and Christianity, have made sad work in their pretended attempts to make the government religious. In neglecting the Church, to take care of the State, they have not made the latter any more pious, but have corrupted both Church and State.

Both are rotten to the core and stink in the nostrils of the world. The truth is, the very religion of the Puritan Yankees, is nothing but worldly-minded selfishness. There are a few Yankees who know something of political philosophy and the science of government, such as have had the benefit of Democratic education; but among the prevailing minds of New England, their loftiest conception of Government is, that it is a great engine of power and a powerful machine for money making. That is a Yankee idea all over. Pretending to be the lights of Christianity, they prove themselves hypocrites and infidels by denying, as their leading and controlling minds do, the divinity and authority of Jesus Christ. Theodore Parker said at Cincinnati that it was somewhat to be regretted that the Jews killed Jesus at the early age of thirty-three; for he had shown such capacity for improvement, that if he had only lived till he was forty, he would have proved, in all probability, a very respectable teacher. Theodore, at the time of making this profound remark, was, we believe, a little past forty. Pharisees, Puritans, Yankees, Hypocrites and Bloodsuckers are of the same breed in all ages and countries. They are all to be found at all times the world over.

Stop the War.

The Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, lately delivered a very powerful speech in the House Representatives of Congress, presenting his views of the crisis, his proposed remedy, and his ideas of the relations of the States; and demanding the stoppage of the War, with a view to an amicable adjustment of all pending difficulties and the re-establishment of satisfactory future relations between the States. This is the rapidly growing sentiment of the people, especially of the solid, thoughtful, virtuous and patriotic classes. Abolitionists, Jobbers, Contractors, Fools, Fanatics, Officers and Plunderers will of course resist; but the majestic thunder tones of the honest and virtuous public voice will silence the howls of these once fanned but now gormandized wolves, batten on the vitals of the people.

CONGRESS.

The past week's proceedings scarcely vary the monotonous routine relating to the never-ending cry of nigger, nigger, money, money. They have on hand various propositions for raising niggers into freemen, into armies, into voters, &c. and for raising money—or rather something that will serve present exigencies in lieu of money. The President has signed the bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 more promises to pay, for the purpose of paying off arrears due the Army and Navy; but at the same time he very properly sent into Congress a protest against further issues of such paper in the face of the fact that, even before this issue was authorized, the price of gold in the market is about 150, or in other words legal tender treasury notes were worth about 75 cents on the dollar. Secretary Chase is still urging his scheme for destroying all bank circulation, and furnishing Treasury notes in lieu as the sole circulating medium of the country; and it is said he will resign if Congress fails to adopt his scheme. He lately went to New York to propitiate the Bankers in favor of his enormous project; but it is said they very coolly snubbed him.

General Bragg has been superseded in the command of the rebel army in Tennessee by General Longstreet. The latter's army corps is at Shelbyville.

THE WAR NEWS.

The Democracy are in favor of the Government, but against its Executive and Legislative Administration.

The Abolitionists are in favor of the Administration, but against the Government. This is the difference in brief between the two parties.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The above asserts a solid truth. But the Abolitionists are not the only persons in the same category. There are many who disclaim Abolition, but who have been so moulded by false education, or so perverted by political prejudice and hatred, that they reverse the whole theory of our republican institutions. They not only regard the government, not as servant but the master of the people; but they recognize the Executive Department as the Government, overriding the Legislative and Judicial Departments. They make great display of zeal in supporting the Government; but when we come to an analysis of their ideas of Government, we find that it is but a name—not even a semblance of what the Constitution contemplates, but a violation of its safeguards and guarantees—in other words, usurpation and tyranny. Usurpation is the abdication of just constitutional powers and the assumption of arbitrary and lawless powers; and that is a correct definition of the spirit and substance of despotism.

How much longer must it be, ere we, the nominal votaries of free and republican institutions learn, what even our school-boys and school-girls should know both theoretically and practically, that this thing which we call "government"—the collective aggregate of all our political institutions—is simply a mere agency of the people, created, as it may be rightly altered, reformed or abolished, by their will, and for their benefit? Until the sovereign people sternly enforce this fundamental principle, and exact its practical recognition by every Department of Government, all the safeguards and bulwarks for the protection and defense of human liberty and rights, will be exposed to demolition, and power, mere brute power, exercised by whomsoever may happen to control the military, will assign to the people the measure of their freedom, independence and personal and political rights.—The perverted education to which we have alluded, is fast drifting us into the vortex of an unrestrained military despotism.

We hear nothing late of the movements of Gen. Banks' army. It is supposed to be organizing for an assault upon Port Hudson, below Vicksburg.

Commodore Farragut is said to have sent out a fleet of war vessels, with orders to take, at all hazards, the Harriet Lane, lately captured by the Confederates in Galveston Bay.

Of Grants' army, little is actually known in the last week or two; but it must either be doing nothing or doing badly, if we may draw an inference from the intense complaints at Grants' blundering uttered in some of the Federal newspapers.

Burnside's army was still lying inactive on the northern bank of the Rappahannock; and we have seen intimations in New York papers that it is greatly demoralized. *Per contra*, another report implies that it has again passed the river, heading for Richmond.

Puritanism in Politics.

The Hon. S. S. Cox, the Democratic Representative of the Columbus (Ohio) district in Congress, lately delivered an oration in the City of New York on the subject indicated in our caption. The whole speech is a keen, caustic, searching, but just analysis of the character of Yankee Puritans. We subjoin a paragraph, as a sample of such like running through the entire oration.—

Especially should this be done in seasons of adversity. O that a political philosopher like Thomas Jefferson, thoroughly comprehending the true science of government, might rise again, to light us through the black darkness in which we are pitifully groping and blundering.

A Negro Army of 150,000 Men to be Raised—The Last Abolition Project.

The last project of the insane politicians who now have control of the Administration at Washington is a bill to raise 150,000 negro soldiers for the Army. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has introduced the bill, and on a test vote the Administration party all supported it. Here it is:

'Mr. Stevens (Penn.) introduced a bill setting forth that, as the terms of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for Southern campaigns, therefore.

'Be it enacted, That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip and organize 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive five dollars per month, the non-commissioned officers ten dollars, together with rations, &c.; one-half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case of no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service; commissioned officers to have the same pay as those in the Regular Army; company officers may be either white or black; and recruiting stations may be established either in the North or South.

Mr. Cox (O.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of yeas fifty-three; nays eighty-three.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, (Ohio,) Bailey, Biddle, Blair, (Virginia,) Brown, (Virginia,) Calvert, Clements, Cobb, Corning, Cox, Craven, Dunlap, English, Granger, Grider, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrison, Holman, Horton, Kellogg, (Illinois,) Knapp, Law, Lazar, Leary, Mallory, May, Maynard, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Noel, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Robison, Sagar, Shiel, Smith, Steele, (New York,) Steele, (New Jersey,) Thomas, (Massachusetts,) Thomas, (Maryland,) Vibbard, Wadsworth, Whaley, White, (Ohio,) Wickliffe, Woodruff and Yeaman.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Ally, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, (Pennsylvania,) Blake, Buffington, Campbell, Chamberlain, Clark, Colfax, F. A. Conkling, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Eliot, Edwards, Ely, Fenton, S. C. Fessenden, T. A. D. Fessenden, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Gurley, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg, (Michigan,) Killinger, Lanning, Loomis, Lovejoy, Law, McKeen, McKnight, McPherson, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrill, (Maine,) Morrill, (Vermont,) Nixon, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice, (Massachusetts,) Rice, (Maine,) Riddle, Rollins, (New Hampshire,) Sergeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stetson, Train, Trimble, Township, Van Horn, Van Valkenburg, Walker, Wallace, Washburn, Wheeler, White, (Indiana,) Wilson, Winwood, Worcester.

On motion of Mr. Stevens the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday week.

The bill will undoubtedly pass, and the experiment tried of degrading the white soldier by making him fight alongside of a negro!

Two lovers like two armies, generally get along quietly enough till they are engaged.

The Difference.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.
Resources of the South for Prosecuting

New United States Senators.

The Legislatures of several States have recently elected new Senators. There is much significance in the results.

From Indiana, two Democrats, Hendricks and Turpie, have been chosen, one to fill the unexpired term of Jesse D. Bright, expelled, and the other for the long term, to succeed Jo. Wright, who, having lent himself to the Abolitionists, became thereby very odious to the Indiana Democracy.

From Illinois, Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Democrat, has been chosen to succeed Browning, who filled the unexpired term of Douglas.

From Pennsylvania, Charles A. Buckalew, Democrat, has been elected to succeed David Wilmot, beating Cameron.

From New Jersey, Col. James W. Wall, Democrat, (who had been imprisoned in Fort Lafayette by Lincoln's underlings) has been chosen to succeed Mr. Thompson, deceased.

From Missouri, Henderson, Abolitionist, has been re-elected; and a close contest existed between several candidates for the other term.

Maryland has sent Thomas H. Hicks, late Governor, to fill the unexpired term of Jas. A. Pearce, deceased.

Michigan has re-elected Chandler, Abolitionist.

Wade, Abolitionist, has been nominated in caucus for re-election from Ohio.

Resolutions Referred to the Committee of Federal Relations in the Indiana House of Representatives, by a Vote of 56 to 37—They will Probably Pass

WHEREAS, civil war has existed in the United States for the past nineteen months or more, calling forth all the energies of the Government, and involving in fraternal strife all that is sacred and dear to the American people; and whereas, Indiana has contributed largely and freely, of both men and money, to the demands of the Government, under the pledge of the Administration that the war should be waged solely for the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; and whereas, the Administration has proven false to that pledge, and under the tyrant's plea of "military necessity" has usurped powers unwarranted by the Constitution and un sanctioned by law, the exercise of which falls heavily alike upon the loyal and disloyal, the innocent and the guilty, thereby destroying all the safeguards of freedom and independence which the Federal Constitution has thrown around the citizen; and whereas, under this plea of all as to permit of no comparison, and the same of Cheese. The whole South produced less than One Million pounds of Butter, for over Seven Millions of people, and of Cheese in about the same ratio; so we may reasonably infer, that now without the Northern supplies, that many Rebels eat their Bread without Butter, and that no Mouse in all Rebel-dom ever gets a nibble at Cheese.

The tables however very clearly demonstrate the fact, that with non-intercourse forever they can never want for food; their Wheat and Corn will make all and more Bread and Animal food, than they can possibly consume. To this add their excess of Rice and Sugar over ours and they have absolutely more food resources than ourselves. The interdiction therefore of trade between the two Countries is against us in this War, if Wheat, the North grew an average of five bushels and eight pounds, the South two bushels and twenty-seven pounds. Of Indian Corn, the North grew twenty-one and two-thirds bushels, the South thirty-three bushels. Of Rice, the North grew none, against twenty-nine pounds to each inhabitant in the South. Of Sugar, the North produced two and one-eighth pounds, against thirty-four and one-half pounds in the South.

Of Butter, the North produced near all as to permit of no comparison, and the same of Cheese. The whole South produced less than One Million pounds of Butter, for over Seven Millions of people, and of Cheese in about the same ratio; so we may reasonably infer, that now without the Northern supplies, that many Rebels eat their Bread without Butter, and that no Mouse in all Rebel-dom ever gets a nibble at Cheese.

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THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 22.

A dispatch from Fort Henry, Tennessee, says it is reported that the rebels, to the number of two thousand five hundred, are encamped in the vicinity of Savannah, on the Tennessee river, and fear are entertained that the train which left Pittsburg Landing on Sunday for Corinth, under an escort of one thousand six hundred men, will be attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity is entirely unexpected. They are receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river, and it is believed that no steamer will now be able to go up the Tennessee river without the protection of the gunboats. Forrest has crossed the Tennessee river on his retreat, and is at Clifton.

The number of workmen in the cotton manufacturing districts of France out of employment will reach three hundred thousand persons, with no present prospect of help relieved from a state of absolute destitution.

It is said that the Government will probably get back all the \$230,000 won by gamblers from Cook, the paymaster. They have paid it over to the military authorities at Cincinnati.

The Government has accepted the tender of the whole California cavalry battalion, which will be counted as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

Governor Alexander Ramsay was elected United States Senator by the Minnesota Legislature.

General Wool, who has assumed command of the department of the East, which includes New England and New York, has ordered that all deserters be at once arrested, and that all officers report promptly by what authority they are absent from their regiments.

The New York Assembly has reached the sixty-sixth ballot without electing a Speaker. The Senate has, thus far, done nothing of importance.

The bark Morning Star arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from St. Jago. She reports that she was fired into and overwhelmed by the British gunboat Plover.

Old Abe Lincoln has presented to Senator Sumner, for transmission to Geo. Livermore, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., the pen with which he signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Kossuth is residing just now in the environs of Turin. He is in positive want of the necessities of life. His wife is declining in a galloping consumption. He is said to be intensely soured against men and fortune and life.

Old Abe's Proclamation will be apt to call forth any kind of tears but volunteers.

The Bank of Louisville has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, clear of Government tax, on the capital stock of the bank.

CONUNDRUM.—Why are the "green-backs" like the Isareites? Because Abraham is their father and they know not where to find their Redeemer.

Children should be well cared for at all seasons of the year; yet in winter, we think, it would be well to let them slide!

Our neighbor, Bob Wallace, near the corner of Second and Market, surprised us yesterday, by a hot mince pie, the ingredients of which were so admirably compounded that on tasting, we felt for the first time, strong sympathy and charity towards Epicurism. Mr. Wallace keeps a very fine restaurant, where the lovers of dainty things may be at all times furnished with oysters, birds, fish, flesh and fowl, and every thing else legitimate to such an establishment.

BARN BURNED.—The barn of Mr. H. Harrison, living on Cabin Creek, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday the 16th instant. The building with the farming utensils consumed in the barn will amount to \$800.

Mr. McNutt, residing in the same neighborhood, had his barn burned, on the same night. Four or five horses perished in the building—loss not known.

Minnesota has just disposed of forty thousand acres of her school lands for about one quarter of a million dollars. There yet remain two and one half millions of acres to be sold.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac state that the rebels at Fredericksburg are strengthening and extending their defenses. The returns at the medical director's office show a remarkable exemption from sickness among the troops for this season of the year.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.—The Lady's Book for February is one of the most splendid numbers that has yet made its appearance. It is replete with interesting matter and fine engravings. It should be in every lady's parlor, and in every library.

The steamer Grampus, lying at the mouth of Wolf river, was surprised and captured by thirteen rebels on Sunday night. She was taken five miles above Memphis, and there stripped and burned.

Dr. Roback's Remedies.

We publish, in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's extensive medical establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since these Remedies were introduced into our section of country; yet Dr. Brennan, Dr. Roback's agent in this place, informs us that the sales of the Blood Pill and Blood Purifier now far exceed those of all others medicines for which he is agent, combined. The reason for this, is that they have stood the test of practical experience. We know this not only from the mouths of others, but we have used them in our own family with the very best results. For all diseases of the blood, general debility, whether proceeding from sickness or from natural weakness, indigestion, and all kindred ailments, we recommend the Scandinavian Remedies as the *very best* medicine extant. They are destined to achieve, not an ephemeral success, but a permanent and deserved reputation, which will render them a necessity in every family.—*Napoleon, O., North West, March 2.* See advertisement. [Jac8]

Mrs. DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican denies the report that Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas is to marry Secretary Chase. He says:

It is understood here that the happy man, that is to be, is Gen. Rufus Ingalls, late Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan.

The Government has accepted the tender of the whole California cavalry battalion, which will be counted as a part of the contingent of Massachusetts.

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ROSS & COLVIN,
HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL
PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GAINING, GILDING, GLAZING AND
PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and
most approved style, and with dispatch.
June 18th, 1862.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
MOLASSES.—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Half Bbls. 70c.
COFFEE 33 to 37 with upward tendency.
WHEAT.—Red \$1 00a 05; White \$1 05a 12.
FLOUR.—Selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.00.
WHISKY.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 38c.
COOK SUGAR, 15c.
GRAN. " 15c.
LEAF. " 15c.
BACON.—SIDES 5c; HAMS 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; SHOULDERS 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
LARD.—7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.
Hemp.—\$80 per ton.
TOBACCO.—Selling at 8@10c lbs.
BACON.—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50, Quarters 4.25.
SALT.—6c, per bushel.
IRON.—Bar Iron 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; Nail Iron 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@3; Horse Shoe 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@5c.
NAILS.—84 for 10d.
RICE.—9c, per lb.
FEATHERS.—88 to 94 cents lbs.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE!

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guarantees to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customer than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

NOTIONS,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1862.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETORS.

JOS. F. PERRIE,

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, who are the proprietors of the "Dennison House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Godard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

Consisting of a thorough assortment of OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS AND VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have

gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them, TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 6, 1862-ly. Maysville, Ky.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, PROPRIETOR

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travellers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

DAILY STAGES leave the door for all points in the interior.

(June 19, 1862-ly.)

WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT CINCINNATI

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

REPAIRING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND A SHORT NOTICE.

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BE DEALT HONORABLY AND WITH THE WORTH OF THEIR MONEY, ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

MARTIN & BRO'S.

In Cadwallader's Building, 2nd street, Maysville, Ky., Dec. 11, 1862-ly.

WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT CINCINNATI

STOP AT THE

LEE HOUSE!

Auditor's Statement of the Financial Condition of the State.

At the Office of the Auditor, Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1862.

To His Excellency, James F. BROWN,

Governor of Kentucky:

Sir.—Herewith find a statement showing the condition of the Treasury on the 10th day of October, 1862; exhibiting the exact state of the Revenue Proper, Sinking Fund Proper, School Fund Proper, Military Fund, and Enrolled Militia Fund; the estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the 1863; State Debt and Assets; also a statement marked B, showing the total valuation of taxable property, as reported by the Commissioners of Tax, for the several counties in the State, for 1862, except the counties of Floyd, Fulton, Letcher, Perry, Pike, from which no returns have been received, and in making up the statement the valuation for 1862 in those counties is taken.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

The total amount in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1862, was \$459,708 30.

Which is divided among the several funds as follows, to wit:

*Revenue Proper \$458,980 79
Sinking Fund Prop. 200,776 50
School Fund Prop. 140,643 82
Military Fund 58,227 08
Enrolled Militia Fund 780 41*

Total \$459,708 30

REVENUE PROPER.

The total receipts for the year ending 10th October 1862, amounted to \$558,937 99.

To which add balance in the Treasury on the 10th October, 1862, \$1,753 10

Total \$560,691 09

The total expenses for the time amounted to \$57,110 30

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 10th of October, 1862, of \$58,980 79

Debts due and outstanding, 10th October, 1862, amounting to \$10,390 74

Making a total of \$609,371 53

The amount of debts due by revenue proper on 10th October, 1862, was 476,667 32

Leaving a balance in favor of the revenue proper, on that day, of \$82,704 21

Total amt. of receipts for the year ending 10th Oct., 1863, estimated at \$633,234 72

To which add balance in the Treasury on the 10th Oct., 1863, estimated at \$58,980 79

Making a total of \$692,215 51

Total amount of expenses for 1863 estimated at 887,089 00

Leaving a deficit for 1863 of \$194,873 49

SINKING FUND PROPER.

The total receipts, for the year ending 10th Oct., 1862, as above, was \$465,585 96

To which add balance in the Treasury on 10th Oct., 1862, 69,998 01

Making a total of \$535,573 97

The total expenses for the year 1862 amounted to 335,507 52

Leaving a bal. in the Treasury on the 10th Oct., 1862, of \$190,066 45

The amt. due, from the revenue department, not transferred, is 10,710 05

The amt. of sinking fund loan outstanding 10th Oct., 1862, was \$149,010 43

Loans to State of Kentucky for use of a railroad road, amount of revenue proper 300,000 00

Interest on State loan 23,811 53

The amt. of debts due and outstanding 10th Oct., 1862, was 258,378 19

Total amt. of sinking fund 10th October, 1862 \$1,108,978 95

The interest on sinking fund loan outstanding 10th October, 1862, is payable semi-annually, the 1st January and 1st July, and is not included in the above statement.

SCHOOL FUND PROPER.

The total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1862, amounted to \$268,446 39

To which amount add balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1861 \$4,874 93

Making a total of \$273,121 32

The total expenses for the same time amount to 138,523 70

Leaving a bal. in the Treasury on the 10th Oct., 1862, of \$134,597 62

Amount due from revenue department not transferred 6,246 20

Amount of debts due, revenue outstanding 258,065 17

Total amount of school fund 10th October, 1862 \$398,906 99

The school fund amounts to the sum of \$1,455,332 03, consisting of State bonds and bank stocks, besides an annual tax of 5cts on each \$100 worth of property of property listed for taxation in the State.

MILITARY FUND.

The total receipts for the year ending 10th October, 1862, amounted to \$2,383,746 31

To which add balance in the Treasury 10th October, 1861 161,167 85

Making a total of \$2,544,914 16

The total expenses for the same time amount to 2,486,606 42

Leaving the sum of 58,307 74

To which add warrant unpaid 10th October, 1862 19 34

Showing a balance in Treasury to credit of military fund 10th October, 1862 58,327 08

There was drawn from the Treasury for safety, during the occupancy of the State by the Confederate army, \$300,000, which was not replaced until after 10th October, and the amount to the credit of the military fund on 10th October is therefore \$300,000 less than it should have been.

ENROLLED MILITIA FUND.

The balance in the Treasury to credit of this fund 10th October, 1862, was \$780 11

STATE DEBT.

The entire debt of the State on the 10th of October, 1862, amounts to the sum of \$6,205,234 03

Of this amount there was owing to individuals and other corporations \$3,338,402 00

To the Board of Education 1,881,832 03

To the Banks of Kentucky for military loan 1,485,000 00

6,205,234 03

For the payment of this debt the sinking fund receives annually a tax from the banks and dividends on the stock owned in the same, dividends on stock in turnpike roads and railroads, 10 cents on each \$100 worth of property listed for taxation, takes of brokers and insurance companies, and the excess of revenue at the end of each year, over \$10,000.

The annual interest on the State debt amounts to \$343,847 22. This includes the interest on the military loan, amounting to \$89,100.

The State owns stocks in internal improvements, the present value of which is uncertain, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,830,475 00

In banks and railroads 2,162,819 50

And the sinking fund 1,108,976 93

Total \$8,102,271 45

STATEMENT B.

Total valuation for 1861 \$468,863 622

Total valuation for 1862 355,481 428

Decrease in value for 1862 \$113,381,199

Tax on valuation, 1862, at 30 cents per \$100 \$1,066,444 27

Auditor's list 40,067 12

Clerk's list 2,432 42

Total revenue for 1862 \$1,108,943 81

Total value of land, town lots, negroes, &c., for 1861 \$464,472,036

Total value of land, town lots, negroes, &c., for 1862 352,119,212

Decrease in valuation \$112,352,824

Equal to 24 1-6 per cent.

Total value of gold and silver watches, plate, pianos, &c., for 1861 \$4,301,586

Total value of gold and silver watches, plate, pianos, &c., for 1862 3,362,211

Decrease in valuation \$1,029,376

Equal to 23 2-5 per cent.

Total valuation for 1862, as above \$355,481,423

Valuation in the counties of Floyd, Fulton, Letcher, Perry, Pike, and Trimble for 1861 6,511,495

Total valuation in 104 counties reported in 1862 \$348,960,928

Total valuation in the same counties reported in 1861 462,352,127

Decrease in valuation in 104 counties for 1862 \$113,382,199

Equal to 24 1-2 per cent.

The negroes are great imitators. The Chicago papers illustrate the prominence of that faculty among them by stating that the Rev. Wm. A. Dove (colored), of Chicago, has been carrying on a series of seductions among females of his congregation, the effects concerning which have just come to light. The Dove has taken to himself wings and flown away.

REGULAR TRI-WEEKLY PACKET.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER

For the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

This fine Steamer was built expressly for Freight or Passage apply on board, or to M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours, at the Maysville Packet Landing.

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